The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,572.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

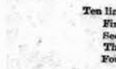
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,650 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Betts, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

June		July
Leave Bombay 21	Leave Madras	4
„ Carwar 23	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakal 25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Tuticorin 26	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Colombo 27	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Galle 28	Arrive Calcutta	10
July.		
„ Negapatam 1		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

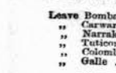
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander D. G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 25th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Bussorah	15
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Gwadur	30	„ Fao	16
	July.	„ Bushire	19
„ Muscat	3	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Linga	6	„ Muscat	28
„ Bushire	9	„ Gwadur	27
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Mahomerah	10		Aug.
Arrive Bussorah	11	Arrive Bombay	2

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 30th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new first class Steam Ship HISTORIAN, 1,750 tons register, 200 H.P., Captain Turton, will sail for Liverpool about the first week in July, and has superior accommodation for first class passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	£ 35	Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board.
„ Port Said	£ 32	
„ Liverpool	£ 45	

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The HISTORIAN, on her outward (first) voyage made one of the fastest passages on record.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new Registe-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food
„ Suez	£40	£24	£9	
„ Port Said	£40	£24	£9	
„ Messina	£48	£32	£12	
„ Naples	£50	£33	£14	
„ Leghorn	£53	£36	£15	
„ Genoa	£53	£36	£15	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MAC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 6	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 23-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,509 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COWAN, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DILAWUR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £32 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60 „	„	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper	40 „	„	20 cwt.
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 „	„	20 cwt.

Inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Let.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from	1st of April to 30th Sep.
„ „ „ „	10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freigit.

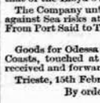
Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)



THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1206 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

FOR MUSCAT.

(With Despatch.)

THE new iron Barque HOPEFUL, 332 tons register, Captain Burtrey. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BERLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ALHAMBRA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for DELIVERY of their GOODS at once, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk without any further intimation being given.

Captain Mee will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Alhambra.

Bombay, 18th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	REQUIREMENTS.
4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.		1 Rug with straps.
4 „ Under Vests.		1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.		1 Inverness Cape.
2 „ Fine Cotton Socks.		1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.		2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.		1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.		1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.		1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.		1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.		1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.		1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers coming from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Exact Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862, and 1865 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share, in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.
RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants not complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 16th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CREATION OF £3,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the Guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create FURTHER CAPITAL required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £3,000,000 in 150,000 shares of £20 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum.

These shares will be allotted to the Proprietors upon the Register this day at a premium of £1 per share in the proportion of one new share for every six old shares or £1·0 Stock, and a deposit of £2 with the premium of £1 or Rs. 32-11-8 per share must be paid at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on or before the 30th July next.

The option of paying the shares in full and converting them into Capital Stock is given to the Proprietors, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these shares cannot exceed £2 per share and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment will be posted to each Proprietor on the 1st July 1870.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Agent.
Bombay, Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th June 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will and Codicil annexed, to the Estate of JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, late of No. 13 Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of Old Broad Street, in the City of London, deceased, who died at Highlands, Minthinhampton, in the County of Gloucester, on or about the 10th November 1865, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SORABJEE FRAMJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said John Griffith Frith are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Administrators, at the office of Messrs. FRAMJEE, SANDS and Co., Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned, as their Solicitors, on or before the 31st day of July next, and that the said Administrators will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said John Griffith Frith, without reference to claims of which they shall not have notice.—Dated, Bombay, 20th day of June 1870.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Solicitors to the said Administrators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHINTAMON LUXMON, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED and AGREED to MORTGAGE with CANGIE KHETSEY, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of PENSION TAX and GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side and in front of Coombhartookda, in the same street, assessed under No. 4, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhoiekhewar District, and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Maharaj and public road called Coombhartookda leading to or towards the west by the wadee with the chawl belonging to Purbhoodass Lukhmidass, on or towards the north by the passage and the house of Dayanum Kaves, and on or towards the south by the passage and the house of Purbhoo Abajee Sukajee, and which said piece of land is registered in the Survey Office of the Collector of Revenues under No. 454. All persons having any claim on the aforesaid property, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, should make the same known in writing at my Office, No. 3 Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 21st June 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY next, the 25th day of June, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, the undermentioned VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz.:—All that HOUSE and ALSO HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and, on account and risk of one POONJABAI, widow of Bhimsey Ruttonsey, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed bearing date the 19th day of May 1869, and executed by the said Poonjabai, widow, to the said Madhowjee Dhurrumsey, viz.:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the east side of Sattad Doongry cooley Street, in the suburbs of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway, on the west by the said Sattad Doongree Cooly Street, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the house of Oodla Nanjee, and containing by admeasurement 690 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said property is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 881, and the said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 373 and 374.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Fort.—Dated this 20th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Solicitors.

F. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER.—A small consignment of the above celebrated BEER, received ex SPHINX, s. s., from Trieste, FOR SALE at our GODOWNS.

W. NICOL & Co.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it at once, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5	8 to 10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate ..	18	0 to 20 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9	0 to 10 8
ICE TONGS (expected shortly) do. do.	4	8 to 6 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALE of JEWELLERY by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, the 21st June, at 1 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in 9 Hummum Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor:—

1 China Gold Necklace (Chundunhar).
4 Gold Bangles, (Bangree).
1 Gold Neckchain with diamond slide.

Also by order of the Morigagee, on account and risk of the Morigagor, a few articles of Gold and Mixed Silv.r, comprising—

A few mixed silver Lotas.
A few ditto ditto Caps (Vatcas).
A few ditto ditto Plates (Shatees).
1 Gold Necklace (Toolsey).
1 ditto ditto (Gulsopute).
1 Diamond Necklace (Thunmunioo).
1 Toormully ditto ditto.
1 Ruby Rose Ring.
1 Topaz Ring.
4 Pearl Bangles (Choory).
4 Ditto ditto (Cuila).

On account and risk of Mr. W. B. Johnstone—

1 Set of 3 Ceylon Rose Studs.
A few Geneva Gold, Silver and Brass Watches, plated Trays, Ice Pitchers.

HEERALALL & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS ARRIVED PER s.s. HARDA.

Mammalia, their various Orders and Habits, by Louis Figuier	Rs. 10 0
Cyclopædic Science Simplified, by J. H. Pepper	5 12
Help for Sick and Wounded by Mounier & Appia	3 12
Five Weeks in a Balloon, a Voyage of Exploration and Discovery in Central Africa, from the French of J. Verne ...	4 12
The Story of Sixpence, by Charlotte M. Yonge	2 4
Theism, Atheism, and the Popular Theology, by T. Parker.	3 12
Pepys' Memoirs and Diary, edited by R. L. Broybrooke.....	2 12
The Mourners, by the Rev. G. Wood	6 12
The Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 4, December to May, 1870.	4 8
Forbes's Hindustani Grammar	6 12
Grammar	3 12
Recollections of Lord Byron, by the Countess Guiccioli	7 8
The Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys	8 12
The Blunders of Vice and Folly, by J. G. Harreaves	3 12
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 12
Enquire Within Upon Everything	1 12
Dictionary of Terms in Art	3 12
„ Daily Wants	5 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Photographs, Carte de Visite size.	
"The Heads of the Greek Brigands," each	1 0
Renowned Actresses	1 0
New Inlaid Blotting Books ..... from Rs. 3 to	7 0

Bombay, 20th June 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.

Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from this date to the 25th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a SPECIAL RESOLUTION, duly passed and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 16th May and 4th June 1867, a further Return out of Paid-up Capital of Rs. 150 per Share will be made to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Company on the production of Share Certificates on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1870.

2. To elect Directors in place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esq., Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., and Henry Randall Cormack, Esq., all of whom retire but are eligible for re-election:—

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aumjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS from Bombay to China and Japan at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, the Secretaries of this Association, Mr. Russell & Co., Shanghai, return to the assured TWENTY PER CENT OF ITS YEARLY PROFITS, divided PRO RATA to the net premium contributed.

FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Comp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,045
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
15,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Ser. Issue	125
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,260
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L.&C. Chinа	264
10,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	203
37,000	25	12½	5 do.	National Bank of India	13¾
70,000	250	87½	12 do.	Oriental Bank	87

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,300
10,000	500	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,110
10,000	1,000	250	11-16	Ditto	260
5,000	150	all	5	Ditto	150
2,000	5,000	4,100		Ditto	1,350
5,000	2,000	1,400		Ditto	980

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	...	...	G. I. P. Railway Com.	210
...	...	...	...	...	117
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	B. B. & C. I. Railway	1,100
...	...	...	...	...	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,000	500	100	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
6,000	50	all	8 p.ct.	Forbes', B'd'ge & Co.	30
4,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	Mazagon Dock Landing and Shipping Company	140
3,000	400	all	Nil	Thomas Thwaites & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
8000	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	16
24	24	do.	China	6½
3000	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
2000	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
2500	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1¾
...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	881	May '67	Royal Bank	5
1800	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 3/16 to 1s. 10 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	223 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do	108½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Marine Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10 ¾
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Four & half per cent.	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Bar Gold	,, 15-14
Rupees (Government English)	16
American Eagles	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—15TH JUNE 1870.

The following quotations were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 97-4 and 97-6, or 2-12 to 2-10 discount.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 105-10.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 107-0.

5 per cents. of 1858, Rs. 114-6, 114-7 and heavy transactions at Rs. 114-8.

5 years' Debentures, a small amount, at Rs. 101-8.

5 per Debentures, likewise a small sum, at Rs. 103-4.

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,455, for cash.

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1393.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 345 for cash.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Joseph, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Glasford, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Sharpe, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Davis, Captain, Bombay Army, on leave, from Simla.

Holbeche, Ensign, 104th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Murray, Ensign, 104th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Butler, Surgeon, Medical Dept., on duty, from Kattiawar.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.

Sawyer, Ensign, 2-12th Regiment, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

Gordon, Ensign, 1-11th Regiment, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

Blakeney, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Joseph, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Noyes, Captain, 3rd Regiment N. I, on leave, to Mhow.

Fagan, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

Bryant, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Neemuch.

Astley, Major, 40th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.

Aden, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 18th June 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 317, 25th May 1870, the transfer to the Poona Division of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Deputy Judge Advocate, is temporary and during Lieutenant-Colonel Maule's absence or until further orders.

The officers Commanding E. Battery, 9th Brigade, and E. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, are authorized to issue an extra 5 lbs of dry grass daily to each horse in their respective batteries from 14th April to 13th June 1870.

The undermentioned officers have returned duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 10th June 1870 :—

Major W. Blakeney, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.

Captain H. H. Lee, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, Staff Corps, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant J. Fagan, General List, Adjutant 2nd Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. B. N. Martin, A. Battery, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, has permission to attend the next course of instruction at the Veterinary School, Poona.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Regiment N. I.—Captain T. W. Sanders, Staff Corps, Commanding No. 4 Company Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Quarter Master.

11th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant H. French, officiating Quarter Master, is confirmed in the appointment.

With the sanction of Government, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant D. Connell, Ordnance Department, is admitted to the Invalid Pension of his rank in India, viz., Rs. 240 per mensem.

The following order is confirmed :—

29th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 1st April 1870, directing Lieutenant A. Wood, Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant to perform the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own vice Captain Tanner acting as Staff officer at Kurrachee.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 187, of the 30th March last, Assistant Surgeon Cody will, on completion of the duty on which he was detached to Bhooj, return to Bombay at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant M. G. Gerard (A Battery, 18th Brigade) from 21st June to 15th July 1870, to Bombay, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps.—Captain G. B. Crispin, attached to 23th N. I., in extension, to remain at Bombay, from 15th June to 15th July 1870, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 14.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George will, on and after Friday the 8th July 1870, and until further notice, assemble at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills.

The following officers of the Secretariat will accompany the Government to Ootacamund :—

The Chief Secretary to Government.

The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

The Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

The Secretary to Government, Military Department.

The Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department.

The Acting Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

All communications to the address of the Chief Secretary and the Secretaries to Government in the Revenue and Military Departments will be sent direct to Ootacamund, and those to the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, to Fort Saint George.

Captain C. B. S. Neill, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Cannanore, privilege leave for 30 days.

Mr. R. A. Dalyell, Acting Secretary to Government, in the Revenue Department, privilege leave for one month.

Lieutenant F. S. Shepherd, R.E., Executive Engineer of ..., one month's privilege leave.

...ullivan Thomas, to be Collector and Magis... Canara.

...Boyton Leman, to be Sub-Collector and ... of Salem.

...ope, to be Principal Assistant to the Collec... ...ate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. ...em.

...ohn Stokes, to be Senior Assistant to the ...agistrate and Agent to the Governor of ... in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate in charge of ... absence of Mr. Hathaway on ...

Mr. William Molle Cadell, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Assistant to the Magistrate of Trichinopoly, during the absence of the Reverend W. M. S. Babington on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. William Hodgson, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddalore.

Mr. John Henry Master, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, and to be Agent to the Governor at Bellary during the employment of Mr. A. Pringle on special duty, or until further orders.

The above appointments will take effect from the 18th September next.

Major Edward Lloyd Mansfield Keane, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Cannanore, during the absence of Captain C. B. S. Neill on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. James Frederick Smith, to be Assistant to the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, for Kandy.

The Reverend William Fleming, M.A., Chaplain of Vizagapatam, to act as Chaplain of Cocconada, during the absence of the Reverend W. M. S. Babington on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Paget, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, and Mr. ..., to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, supernumerary, but to continue to do duty as General Superintendent of Public Works Stores and Workshops.

Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Captain Tulloch, on furlough in India on private affairs.

Mr. J. Brickwell, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Mr. O'Shaughnessy, to complete the Establishment.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary W. Porter, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Captain Smith appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Mr. J. W. Martin, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Porter, to complete the Establishment.

Lieutenant F. S. Shepherd, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Lieutenant Pennycuick proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Mr. J. M. Bell, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Shepherd, to complete the Establishment.

Mr. G. J. Turner, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Captain and Deputy Commissary Howard proceeded on leave on medical certificate, to complete the Establishment.

Mr. J. M. Bell, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, from the Tunnereliy to the South Arcot District.

Mr. H. E. Stokes, Under-Secretary to Government in the departments under the Chief Secretary, resumed charge of the office from Mr. G. D. Maclean, in the forenoon of the 13th instant.

Mr. Henry David Cook is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 18th September next and is admitted to an Annuity from that date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant T. W. Sandes, of the Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 27th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment under the Foreign Department.

BREVET.—The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet from the 12th June 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant George Henville Cherry, 49th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Robert Tait, 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the date specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service :—

Majors Trevor Cotton Bird and George Hearn—8th June 1870.

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service :—

Captains Hugh Gordon Thomson, Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd, Frederick Lyon Playfair, Thomas Ross Church, and George Vambargh Law—14th June 1870.

Captain Henry Mack Nepean—15th June 1870.

To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service :—

Lieutenants Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, James William Macdougall, James Foleglane Jones, and Graham Montague Balfour—11th June 1870.

Lieutenants William Clements Bayley, Charles John Watson, Henry Charles Davies, Alexander Sinclair Grove, George Herbert Trevor, Charles Hesketh Alderney Gower, Mathew Morton Bowie, Arthur Theodore Woodhouse, William Gwynne Hughes, and David Thompson Hatchell—12th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre.....	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ...Steamers		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 28 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Kate Swanton	Nacoda	Bangkok, Feb. 24.
	Fattch Allum	Nacoda	Jeddah.

The ship Winslow, to Rangoon, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
15	Blue Cross (s)	Calcutta

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

915 Armanella, Cochrane—Coupland & Co.
1159 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain.
1281 Assaye, Richie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
991 Glentilt, Lewis—Owen & Oskell.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dhasah.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1298 John Elliot, Griffiths—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1193 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1341 Oithonia, Reed—L. A. & A. Co.
1417 Orifiamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1542 Orizona, Leewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1228 Quorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1094 Rickety Bell, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1366 The Douglas, Pain—Lawrence & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1754 Baroda, (s) Parish—Mails 29th June.
1574 Ellora (s), Hector—Mails 22nd June

NAGAKEL TO LONDON.

589 Sarah Anderson, Sharp—Blackwell & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1027 Arabia (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co.
1891 Brazilian (s), Green—Laurence & Co.
1202 Historian (s), Fulton—Wallace & Co.
1215 Osterburn (s)—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
1194 Petersburg (s), Hansen—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

394 Chalmers, Helps—C. N. Cama & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

395 Clementine, Mance—Volkart Brothers.

FOR JAVA.

683 Cornelia Adelphine, Rowey—Cowasjee Nusserwanjee.
1169 Glasgow, Lloyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1356 Pride of England—Taylor.

FOR RANGOON.

589 Winslow, Tallian—Blackwell & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

3585 Hindoostan (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

594 Dewa Gungadhur, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1932 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sauds & Co.
876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co.
1066 Medea, Bennett—Blay & Mackintosh.
1533 Stockbridge, Ricketts—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

332 Hopeful, Battey—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

615 Leonidas, Cockburn—M. Nusserwanjee.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

260 General Havelock (s), Drewitt.
250 General Outram (s), Teasdale.
366 Lord Clyde (s).
515 Martaban (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
560 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.
466 Tilly Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody—Blay & Mackintosh.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
270 Futtel Carim, Nacoda.
605 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
833 G. F. O. Heyn, Miller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
711 Hamoodjee Nacoda.
874 Kasrovie, Machon.
578 Kate Swanton, Nacoda
188 Letitia, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
76 Phillipine, Nacoda.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
74 Salamatty, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

2016 China (s), Steward.
2179 Columbian (s), Barratt.
1185 Madras (s), Perrins

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tolput.
H. M. Euphrates (s), Carne.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Tenser (s), Blomfield.
H. M. Dalhousie (s), Campbell.

NOT FIXED.

599 Alfred the Great, Odens.
732 Allanabad (s), Rae—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1302 British Nation, Carnell—W. Nicol & Co.
1262 British Statesman, Tullock—Finlay, Scott & Co.
947 Cairn, Grey—Stenhouse & Co.
1089 Cavalier, Knight—The Captain.
560 Cannanore, Patrovillean—Blackwell & Co.
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1014 City of Berlin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
623 Clara, Murray—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1283 Coromandel (s), Kingcome.
1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.
598 George Kendall, Hopkinson—The Captain.
1278 Janet Cowpan, Cuthbert—W. Nicol & Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Kinnear—W. Cooper.
607 Mars, Ritchering—G. F. Henry.
1241 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Smith—E. Bates & Co.
701 Monarchy, Day—Harbord & Co.
698 Mountain Laurel, Eilbeck.
573 Outercaps, Peart.
541 Southern Belle, Benson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
1158 The Royal Family, Mathias—The Captain.
1000 Vicksburg, Thompson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1022 Victoria Nyanza, Jones—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, July 6, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on June 25.
Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on June 18.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

18th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Roha Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing the intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CAVE—June 9th, at Purneah, the wife of Henry Cave, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

McMULLIN—June 14th, at Umballa, the wife of Major C. N. McMullin, Staff Corps, of a son.

SMITH—June 14th, at Mynpoorie, N. W. P., the wife of Charles Melville Smith, H. M.'s Customs, of a son.

DEATH.

BAKER—June 14th, at Fyzabad, of heat apoplexy, brought on by exposure in the discharge of his duties, Mr. Robert Baker, Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, aged 40.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870.

ALLAHABAD has just set a very useful example to native reformers. One of the most practical improvements which the natives of this country can undertake and, perhaps, achieve is the reduction of marriage expenses. We have frequently, in common with many of our fellow-journalists, pointed to the unhappy consequences which follow from indulgence in a custom, which has nothing to recommend it save its age. But no one has described the evil more forcibly than Rae Bukhtawer Singh, subordinate judge of Allahabad, and a steady and untiring opponent of the practice. He styles it a "pernicious custom," says that it has brought ruin to thousands of families, that in consequence of fashionable extravagance, marriage, instead of being a source of happiness, is rather the source of perpetual embarrassment and misery; and that these calamities are often followed by what is worse, dishonour and disgrace. Nor does he stop here in his sketch of the evils consequent on extravagance. He traces infanticide to the same source, and that encouragement to the kidnapping of girls against which the State is constantly at war. Why do the natives spend so much upon marriage ceremonials? For a reason very like that which leads to ostentatious displays on these occasions in other countries. The motive is not only "a stupid regard to ancestral custom and the usage of their brotherhood and friends," but the "fear that they would lose their respectability if they spent less." Custom has no such strong hold on the Western nations, but even there a dread of losing social repute often leads to undue expenditure. The cases, however, where money is borrowed to pay for festivity and ceremonial must be rare. Here it is the rule for a poor man and woman to begin housekeeping with a fine capital of debts. The evil perhaps tells more heavily on the poor, but the crime of infanticide shows that it tells also with great force upon the rich; and no native who desires to improve the condition of his people can be better employed than in the work of rooting up a bad custom. Mr. Rae Bukhtawer Singh and Moonshee Lalla Pyare Lall appear to have met with considerable success, and one caste, at least, the *Kayathis*, is reported to have adopted their views, and to have fixed a maximum. The Moonshee has convened and attended meetings in three hundred places, and by dint of argument and expostulation he has secured many converts. The meeting at Allahabad, which we reported yesterday, promises well for future operations.

Sir William Muir, as might have been anticipated, gave his hearty approval to the movement. He did good service by pointing out that while the Government can and will deal with the crimes of infanticide and kidnapping, the native community itself must eradicate the evils which are involved in extravagant expenditure on marriage ceremonies. But the Government can give indirect help by supporting the reformers with its countenance and sanction, and so far Sir William Muir has readily lent such aid as flows from that source. No more hopeful sign of native progress can be afforded than that of the Allahabad meeting. Here in Bombay we have plenty of reformers. But they fly at high game. To make an impression on the native mind and induce the poor at least to give up the folly, would require hard work without that honour and glory which seems to be won by agitators in more showy fields. We have no Lalla Pyare Lall among us who "deserves the thanks of the Government and the whole country" for steadfast devotion to anything so practical and useful as the introduction of less unreasonable notions than those which prevail upon the subject of costly marriages. The poor and rich who follow custom are not to blame. They know no better. But the reformers—Young Bombay—deem themselves enlightened, and their enlightenment is not worth much if it does not enable them to see an error so prolific in evil. We cannot doubt but that in the Bombay Presidency, and in Bombay itself, there are plenty of men who sympathise with Lalla Pyare Lall; but what is needed is active work in the native community. Reformers of this stamp would be sure of the countenance and aid of Government, but our reformers, led away by blind guides, prefer to strive for concessions from Government, rather than to work hard for the real improvement of the native community in many important matters where improvement can alone come by and through the exertions of the community itself. The attempt to abolish the custom which prohibits the re-marriage of widows is a shining exception to the prevailing habits of the native reformer; but that enterprise shows the thorny character of the work which a real reformer has to accomplish; and it is much easier to discuss showy general questions which have little or no practical bearing, than to enter on the arduous task of doing some real tangible good to the country and the people.

WE have very easily succeeded to extracting from our contemporary an elaborate explanation of the distorted sense he has placed upon the word "tribute," in the assertion that India pays a tribute to England. Of course he does not mean, and we know he did not mean, that the Government of India paid a tribute into the Treasury of England. But his use of the word creates a prejudice against England and the English, and implies that a sum of hard cash is really drawn from the tax-payers of India to pay the expenses of Government in England. Tribute money is money paid by a subject to a sovereign state. No such tribute is extracted from the Indian Treasury; and the *Bombay Times* has no right to say or imply that it is. When he assumes the right he must not expect that the assumption will be allowed to pass without a playful or a serious rebuke. The national balance sheet or, as our contemporary prefers to say, the Treasury accounts, the Budget, shows all the money received on behalf of the State, and the item "Indian tribute money" finds no place there. What our contemporary apparently means is that the result of the mass of transactions between the Government and people of India, and the people and India-office in England acting for the Government of India, is a balance against this country. That balance is made up of payment for services, of interest, of payment for stores. In other words, it is in one shape or the other payment of debts due. We repeat that it is incorrect to call the payment of a debt tribute, and that it is something worse when the word so used creates, intentionally or unintentionally, a false impression of the fact. We do not object to be called a "tyro," and to prove it ask what our contemporary means by the form of words that India has "received no *material* recompense whatever" for the thirty-three millions sterling said to be the balance against her at the end of three years? We should also like to be told the real drift of his whole "argument," and what it is intended to prove. We are willing to sit at the feet of an expert and be taught—reserving our right to "emit" those "silly and pointless criticisms" which our Gamaliel is nearly always kind enough to answer. What does he want "England" to do? become a real tributary in money, as well as in brains, to the land of our contemporary's adoption? Neither do we mind such harmless phrases as "professor of etymology"—we wish we deserved it—nor the pleasantry that we are a jester; to which we may answer with another pleasantry, that it is far more agreeable to play the part of clown, if it must be so, than that of pantaloon.

IT is reported that the choice of the Government for non-official European members of the Legislative Council will fall upon Mr. Thomas Ormiston—which would be an excellent selection—and Mr. G. M. Stewart. Mr. Havelock or Mr. Rogers may be put in the seat resigned by Mr. Bellasis.

THE mortuary returns published in Madras seem to be of a very unreliable character. The number of deaths reported to the Registrars in 1869 was 4,419, but the establishment of mortuary conniscopillays (whatever they may be) still kept up by the Municipality to visit the burning and burying grounds, brought in particulars of 11,262 deaths.

A FACETIOUS news-writer at Mussoorie describes a week just passed as "of the liveliest, jolliest, knock-aboutest, go-and-ask-Papa, sporting week Mussoorie will see for some time," and gives the following synopsis of the events during that interesting period :—"3 cricket matches, 1 ball, 2 dinner parties, 1 tiffin, 1 horse sold (not the purchaser), 1 fire, 1 auction, 1 concert, 1 fat man arrived."

CAPTAIN HEYWOOD THOMPSON, Master Attendant at the port of Cocconada, died on the 13th inst. "It is possible," says a Madras paper, "that Government may think it advisable, after the late scandal, to transfer Captain Castor, the Master Attendant of Cochin, to Cocconada. The salary is the same at the two ports. Captain Maiden, the Master Attendant at Masulipatam, might then be promoted to Cochin."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us :—"There are upwards of eleven thousand Abyssinian war medals lying at the War Office at home ready for transmission to India, the whole or greater portion of which will be forwarded to the mint in Bombay, where the name, rank, &c., of each recipient will be engraved thereon. Supposing six men are constantly employed at this work and each engraves one medal complete in an hour, and that they all work eight hours a day, it will take about eight months to complete them for issue. This will bring it up to about three years since the medal was earned, during which time one hundred and ninety-three Europeans and natives who were entitled to the medal have died. *Post cineres gloria sera venit.*"

THE "Madras Athenæum" says—"It is most amusing to note the 'shaves' that newspapers go in for about Madras. The 'Bombay Gazette' informs its readers that Lord and Lady Napier are going to Ooty on the 18th instant." And it repeats one or two other "shaves" published elsewhere. We may mention that we said "18th proximo," not "18th instant," and that our authority for the statement was a Madras paper which is generally correct in its information. We see the "Times of India" quotes the "Madras Athenæum's" paragraph in which we are mentioned as the author of the "shave." The "Times of India" does not seem to remember that it made the same statement as we—on the authority, no doubt, of the same Madras paper.

MR. C. G. KEMBALL arrived at Bombay yesterday, and will be sworn in to-day as a Judge of the High Court at Bombay, in succession to Mr. Justice Warden. In another part of the paper, we publish an address delivered to him by Mr. Kaikusro Hormusjee Alpaewalla, a vakil of the High Court and Government pleader at Surat, and Mr. Kemball's reply. A similar honour was never before paid to any judge of Surat. On Saturday evening another address was presented to Mr. Kemball by the members of the St. Andrew's Library. Later in the evening, a grand conversazione was held in the late Sudder Bungalow, having been got up by the leading

BOMBAY.

THE RAINFALL IN POONA, from the 13th to the 19th inst. inclusive, was 2 in. 12 cents; the total previously registered was 3 in. 22 cents.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Mr. Justice Bayley will preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Monday the 27th instant.

A ROYAL SALUTE was fired from the saluting battery yesterday, in honour of the anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

ASSAULT.—A European named Charles Johnson was yesterday fined ten rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for assaulting one Eduljee Bazonjee.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. Showell yesterday sentenced one Oomer Adum to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a currency note for twenty rupees.

THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a Hindoo named Gannoo Atmaram to imprisonment for four months for stealing a piece of steel from Messrs. Nicol & Co.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A portion of a house on the Chinch Bunder road fell last Saturday night, and five men were injured. Two of them who were seriously hurt were sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday morning last, a portion of the porch of the bungalow of Mr. J. Ryan, next to the Framjee Hall, Malabar Hill, fell. Mr. Ryan's foot was slightly injured, and his children, who were near the porch, narrowly escaped.

CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee committed a Mahomedan named Enaitoola Rafitoola for trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of administering drugs to a prostitute and then stealing from her ornaments valued at Rs. 777.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 50 feet 7 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 46 feet 3 inches. The fall of rain up to last Saturday was 17 inches 42 cents; on the corresponding date last year it was 6 inches 6 cents.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Branch of the E. I. Association, for the discussion of Mr. P. M. Mehta's paper on Clause 6 of the East India (Laws and Regulations) Act, will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-morrow (Wednesday) at six o'clock P.M. The public are invited to attend. Dr. Bhau Dajee will occupy the chair.

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, two men of the ship River Lune were sent to prison for a week for disobedience. Eight men from the ship Royal Family were sent to prison for a fortnight, also for disobeying their captain's commands. The expenses incurred by the captain owing to their refusal were ordered to be deducted from the wages due to them.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 95th Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening (weather permitting):—

Overture	Die Flucht nach der Schweiz . Kucken.
Selection	Introduction to William Tell...Rossini.
Valse	Claribel ..... Ooote.
Selection	Grand Duchess ..... Offenbach.
Quadrille	Morgano ..... Hertel.
Galop	Froh und Heiter ..... Faust.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Dharwar collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st May, we learn that rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas. Great scarcity of drinking water was reported in villages where no rain fell. The ground had been prepared everywhere for sowing. The state of public health was good. Cattle disease prevailed in some of the talookas.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, respecting the death of Manuk, woman. On Saturday night, about half past 9 o'clock, a police sepoy was passing along the street when he heard a noise like a splash in the water of a well. He went to the well and on looking in saw Manuk struggling in the water. When taken out she was quite dead. The jury came to the conclusion that she had committed suicide by drowning herself.

HIGH COURT SUIT.—Messrs James William Wright & Co. yesterday sued Mirza Ally Mirza Mahomed Babance for Rs. 1,602, amount alleged to be due on a bill signed by defendant. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs. The debt having been proved, decree was given in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with Rs. 300 costs, interest on the principal at 9 per cent. per annum from 13th April 1870, and interest at 6 per cent. on the amount of the judgment till payment.

WE learn from the *Arnodaya* [a Tanna paper] of the 19th instant that cholera, said to be of a virulent form, has appeared in Bhandoop, a place on the railway, between Tanna and Coorla, and that there have been many deaths from it. The villagers have fled—we are told. No doubt the authorities will at once make enquiries into the matter. We also learn from the same paper that there has been abundance of rain in Tanna Zilla. From another source we hear that three or four persons were killed within the last week by lightning. Cultivation had commenced and the young crops were doing well.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.—In November last, a native, named Gubur Adum, was tried at Kotree before Judge Widdicombe, on a charge of murder, and having been found guilty, was sentenced to suffer death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation for life. As soon as he heard the sentence of death pronounced on him, he attempted to commit suicide, whilst in the dock, with a penknife, which he had been allowed, through the negligence of the police, to retain in his possession. He was, however, prevented from accomplishing his object, by the promptitude of the guard standing near the dock. He was brought down from Kotree, and lodged in the jail here (Kurrachee), where he again attempted to take away his life with a piece of slate, and very nearly succeeded. The medical officer, however, was successful in his treatment of the wound, and it was resolved to remove the prisoner to Tanna. He was accordingly taken on board the steamer Martaban on Saturday morning last, in charge of a naique and private of the police, for conveyance to Bombay. About 10 o'clock, he proceeded to the forecastle of the vessel, accompanied by the sepoy, when he leapt overboard, and, from the weight of the leg-irons with which he was fettered, he instantly sank to the bottom. The unfortunate man, whilst incarcerated here, repeatedly avowed his intention to destroy himself, which he has at length succeeded in doing most effectually. No blame appears to be attachable to the guard in charge of him.—*Sindian*, June 15.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—20TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 20th June, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th June, 10-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 26 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 19th to 9 P.M. of the 20th June is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 6	0 5
"	Calcutta	6 0	1 21
"	Madras	0 28	0 2

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 20th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 86 cents.

CANNANORE, 20th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·890, rainfall 2 inches 25 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th June, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

TUTICORIN, 20th June, 10 A.M.—Wind strong west, thermometer 90.

CARWAR, 20th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather heavy monsoon, thermometer 78, barometer 29·75.

THE POONA COURSE.

THE stewards of the Poona Races have requested the undersigned to notify to the public that he has been authorized to close the course whenever, in his opinion, it is unfit for riding on.

The stewards also trust that ladies and gentlemen will entirely refrain from riding on the course, which is now undergoing repairs at considerable expense to the Race Fund.

Ladies and gentlemen are also requested never to bring dogs near the course, either in the morning or evening, when horses in training are likely to be at work.

HENRY DANIELL, Captain,
Hon. Secretary, Poona Races.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, private, 20th June, 11-53 A.M. From Continent of Europe via Turkey, 19th June, 12-25 P.M.; via Russia, 20th June, 10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

THE POONA COUNCIL HALL.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the New Council Hall on the evening of the 17th instant. His Excellency, we are glad to hear, was much pleased with the beauty, stability and commodiousness of the building. It was designed by Major G. J. Melliss, Executive Engineer, Poona, and he has spared neither time nor pains in the direction and superintendence of the work—every part of which bears testimony to the care bestowed on its execution. It will soon be completed and handed over to the Legislative Council, and will form one of the most ornamental structures at this station. Mr. Balajee Narayen, Overseer P. W. D., deserves great credit for the part he has taken in carrying out the designs of the Executive Engineer. The building, when finished, will have cost Rs. 1,10,000, and its subsidiary buildings Rs. 10,000.—*Deccan Herald.*

CORONER'S JURORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appeared in your issue of the 17th instant enquiring whether persons engaged on Coroner's inquests are entitled to buggy-hire. I beg to state that persons attending on Coroner's inquests must claim buggy-hire, such persons are not supposed to walk on foot. Several bills for buggy-hire have been paid by the Coroner, and if he now objects it must be understood as oppression and tyranny.

I beg to inform you, Mr. Editor, that in one case when my attendance on a Coroner's inquest was required my day was sacrificed by my superior under whom I was then serving, notwithstanding the formal certificate I produced. I then thought of recovering the day's payment from the Coroner, but I was afraid to do so lest any correspondence between my superior and the Coroner might pass, and thereby I might incur my master's displeasure. Therefore the plan of sending my bill to the Coroner was put a stop to. Will the Coroner of Bombay give the public to understand whether it is expedient to sacrifice days for attending on Coroner's inquests? And will you please let me know, Mr. Editor, whether the loss as above described can be recovered from the Coroner?—Yours, &c., D. R.

RAINFALL AT MAZAGON, 1870.

	Inch	Cents.
June 12th Sunday	0	7
13th Monday	1	18
14th Tuesday	1	47
15th Wednesday	0	9
16th Thursday	1	15
17th Friday	1	50
18th Saturday	6	71
For the week	12	17
Previously registered	0	89
Total fall	13	6

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on June 18.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	478 inches.
Temperature of the Air	79·2 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6 "
Dew Point	77·0 "
Relative Humidity of Air	932 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	81·0 "
Minimum do. do.	77·5 "
Gen. Direction of Wind	SW, SSE, SSW, S, SSW, WSW, SSW, S.
Movement in 24 hours	552 miles.

	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	12	68
Registered between 1st January and 12th June	2	33
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 19th June.	15	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 18th June compared with the statement issued on the 11th June:—

Liabilities.	11th June.	18th June.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,34,97,736	1,35,39,268
Deposits at Head Office	1,54,05,388	1,47,84,473
Deposits at Branches	17,22,315	16,89,421
Bank Post Bills outstanding	2,82,700	2,82,700
Reserve	2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	6,96,496	5,63,555
	Rs. 3,78,96,061	3,71,52,353
Assets.		
Government Securities	18,87,133	22,65,966
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,82,440	4,94,959
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	23,16,280	23,12,588
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	1,11,89,269	95,89,313
Dead Stock	4,81,126	
Less written off	20,000	4,61,126
Stamps	4,61,086	6,259
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	8,92,301	4,52,050
Overdrafts	5,384	5,236
Govt. Reserve, Cash	Rs. 94,97,726	95,39,268
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	59,51,421	76,39,886
Do. do. at Branches	32,43,357	25,49,328
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	18,63,456	18,69,484
	Rs. 3,78,96,061	3,71,52,353

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 14th June, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results:—

Liabilities.			
Gnl. Try. Bloc. at H. O.	Rs. 1,920,916	0 10	decrease
" at Branches	222,506	6 2	increase
Other Deposits	2,497,959	4 9	increase
Bank Post Bills	139,992	15 8	decrease
Assets.			
Government Securities	Rs. 53,989	11 0	decrease
Loans on Govt. Secs	99,750	0 0	decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	623,483	3 11	increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted	659,225	12 10	increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	54,227	9 1	decrease
Do at Branches	497,648	6 8	decrease

ORDER IN H.M.'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY PROCTORS, &c.

I. Every proctor, solicitor, or agent, admitted to practise before Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or any of the committees thereof, shall subscribe a declaration to be enrolled in the Privy Council Office, engaging to observe and obey the rules, regulations, orders, and practice of the Privy Council; and also to pay and discharge, from time to time, when the same shall be demanded, all fees or charges due and payable upon any matter pending before Her Majesty in Council; and no person shall be admitted to practise, or allowed to continue to practise, before the Privy Council, without having subscribed such declaration in the following terms:—

"FORM OF DECLARATION.

"We the undersigned do hereby declare that we desire and intend to practise as solicitors or agents in appeals and other matters pending before Her Majesty in Council; and we severally and respectively do hereby engage to observe, submit to, perform, and abide by all and every the orders, rules, regulations, and practice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and the committees thereof now in force, or hereafter from time to time to be made; and also to pay and discharge from time to time, when the same shall be demanded, all fees, charges, and sums of money due and payable in respect of any appeal, petition, or other matter in and upon which we shall severally and respectively appear as such solicitors or agents."

II. Every proctor, solicitor, or attorney, practising in London, and duly admitted in any of the Courts of Westminster, shall be allowed to subscribe the foregoing declaration, and to practise in the Privy Council, upon the production of his certificate for the current year; and no fee shall be payable by him on the enrolment of his signature to the foregoing declaration.

III. Persons not being certificated London solicitors, but having been duly admitted to practise as solicitors by the High Courts of Judicature in India, or in the Colonies respectively, may apply, by petition, to the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to be admitted to practise in the Privy Council; and such persons, if admitted to practise by an order of their Lordships, shall pay annually, on the 15th November, a fee of five guineas to the Fee Fund of the Council Office.

IV. Any proctor, solicitor, agent, or other person practising before the Privy Council, who shall wilfully act in violation of the rules and practice of the Privy Council, or of any rules prescribed by the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Lords of the Council, or who shall wilfully misconduct himself in prosecuting proceedings before the Privy Council, or any committee thereof, or who shall refuse or omit to pay the Council Office fees or charges payable from him when demanded, shall be liable to an absolute or temporary prohibition to practise before the Privy Council, by the authority of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, upon cause shown at their Lordships' bar.

DECISIONS AFFECTING RELUCTANT SHAREHOLDERS.

ON Saturday Mr. Justice Green was engaged in the High Court in hearing several applications with regard to the National Financial of India. The first was that of Ruttonchund Soorchund, resident of Ahmedabad, who applied to have his name removed from the list of contributories of the company. The affidavit on which the applicant had obtained the summons against the official liquidator to show cause why his name should not be removed from the list and why the liquidator should not pay the costs of the application, was as follows:—

"I Ruttonchund Soorchund of Ahmedabad, Hindoo merchant, do solemnly affirm and say as follows:—Lately in the month of April last one Custoor Premchund, a vakeel in the court of the second class subordinate judge at Ahmedabad, at the instance of the official liquidator of the said company, applied for execution of a certain order of this honourable Court for payment of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of call of Rs. 100 per share against me this deponent, alleged to have been due by me in respect of 15 shares alleged to be held by me in this company. The said Court therefore ordered execution to be issued on the said order of this honourable Court transmitted to Ahmedabad for execution by issue of attachment of general moveable property of me this deponent and also by arrest of me this deponent, but the same has not yet been executed on me. I therefore came down to Bombay and inquired at the registered office of the said company and also at the office of Registrar of Joint Companies, and I say that I do not find my name entered as a shareholder or contributory in the books of the said company and say that I never applied for any share in the said company, nor did I accept any and sign any articles of association or memorandum of association of the said company, or pay or have been applied to for payment of, any call in respect thereof save as hereinbefore referred to in the first and second paragraphs of this my affidavit. I say I know nothing about the said shares, nor have I any interest whatsoever in the said shares. I say I received no notice of the winding up of the said company by this honourable Court, or of my name being settled on the list of contributories of the said company, or of any call being made against me this deponent, but only came to know when the said order was applied to be executed against me at Ahmedabad."

The Advocate General (the Hon. Mr. Scoble), appeared for the applicant and read Ruttonchund's affidavit, upon which, he remarked, his learned friend had to show cause.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, appeared for the official liquidator (Mr. Punnett) to show cause. The application, he said, was of the nature of an appeal against an order of that Court settling the name of the present applicant in the list of contributories. Ruttonchund did not allege that he was not the man whose name was on the list; he did not say that there was another man and that he had been brought up wrongly on a misstatement of his identity; but he said, "I am the man whom you have put on the list wrongly." He nowhere stated that this was a case of mistaken identity, and that there was another man of the same name who really was the contributory on the list; and consequently the application was one distinctly of the nature of an appeal from the order settling him on the list. The applicant urged various grounds why the Court should hear the cause, and thought that the Court would undo what it did before in placing him on the list; but he (Mr. McCulloch) thought the Court would not comply with the application, since section 141 of Act X. of 1863 provided that no re-hearing or appeal would be heard unless notice had been given within three weeks after the settling of the list, or unless the time was extended by the Appellate Court. His first objection therefore was that no such appeal as this could be made from one division court to another; if anything of the nature of an appeal was to be made it must be made to the Appellate Court within three weeks, unless the time had been extended. He was not aware that in this case the period had been extended; the three weeks had now elapsed, and he apprehended his Lordship would dispose of this objection before asking him to go into the substance of the application. In reply to the Judge, Mr. McCulloch said that the list of contributories was settled by Sir Joseph Arnould on 31st August 1867.

The Advocate General in replying said that this application was not of the nature of an appeal, for though the applicant was named Ruttonchund Soorchund, surely he was not responsible for all the Ruttonchund Soorchunds in the presidency. The official liquidator having put the law in motion against this man, it was clearly the duty of the former to show that the applicant was the person whose name was on the list of contributories; and the applicant said that he was not a person who had any shares in the concern, and asked that his liability under the list might be cancelled. There was no application of the nature of an appeal or a re-hearing; the applicant never received any notice from the official liquidator of an intention to settle him or anybody of his name on the list, and he now came before the Court for the first time, and asked it to save him from the consequences of bearing the same name as some other person whose name was, rightly or wrongly, on the list.

The Judge remarked that if the applicant was not the person who was effected by the order settling the list of contributories he had no right to have that name removed.

The Advocate General replied that it might be, the order to show cause had not been drawn up so carefully as it ought to have been, but the object of the application was clear from the affidavit, and he would ask his Lordship to amend the order. This was not an application for a re-hearing, it was only an application for justice in being relieved from the liability for the name on the list, in having the execution removed and interference with the applicant's liberty rendered impossible.

The Judge said he did not consider he had any power to interfere with the order by Sir Joseph Arnould inserting the name of Ruttonchund Soorchund in the list of contributories. That was an order made by a judge, and the summons on which he was now called to act was to show cause why the applicant's name should not be removed from that order. To do anything of that kind would be clearly to interfere with an order made by another judge, and that by section 141 could not be done except by an Appeal Court. He did not say anything as to the merits of the case at the time the name was put down originally, but it was clear that the application was under the jurisdiction of the Appellate Court only, and to that Court the applicant must apply. His Lordship thought enough had been shown to warrant the stay of execution till the next sitting of the Appellate Court, and ordered that the costs of this application should be costs in the cause.

In another case the official liquidator was required to show cause why the name of Ambaidass Bhugwandass should not be removed from the list of contributories.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Mr. Abraham) appeared for the applicant in this case, and said he had no doubt his learned friend Mr. Anstey, who appeared for the official liquidator, would take the same objection as he had himself just taken; and he asked for leave to withdraw this application without prejudice to the right to apply to the Appellate Court.

Mr. Anstey objected to the case being withdrawn.

Mr. McCulloch said that of course he did not ask to withdraw the case without paying the costs, and he thought that was fair and reasonable. There was no doubt all these applications were misconceived. Parties were misled by what he was told was the procedure in this Court. He could not say of his own knowledge, but he was instructed by the gentleman who was conducting this case that in adopting the form of this application he was following the practice of the Court in other cases; and he had to ask his Lordship to grant the application without prejudice to any application to the Appellate Court.

Mr. Anstey objected to this, because there was no evidence in support of the application. When the list of contributories was once settled, it was, he said, the regular practice of the Court to presume there had been sufficient proof that that was correct, and not to alter it on *prima facie* proof—certainly not on less than *prima facie* evidence—that there had been an error. There was a signature in Court by one Ambaidass Bhugwandass, and it would lie with the applicant to show that that was not his signature. If he could not show that then his application must fall to the ground, and he had no right at present to ask that it should be reserved without prejudice to his right to appeal. There was nothing to appeal from, as he gave no evidence in support of his contention, and the Court could not act on his *ipse dixit*.

The Judge said that in this case the applicant admitted that his name was on the list settled by the Judge, and it could only be taken off by the Court of Appeal under section 141. Mr. McCulloch asked for leave to withdraw the application as being badly framed, and his Lordship thought he would allow him to do so. His order would not prejudice in any way an application to the Appellate Court, nor did he see what harm or good it would do to insert words to that effect in the order. The costs of the present application would be paid by the applicant.

There was a third application, one by Vithul Narayen Shahanay, Old Portuguese Church Lane, in which the order on the official liquidator was to show cause why the name of the applicant should not be removed from the list of contributories, and why the sum of Rs. 717 paid on arrest should not be refunded.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Mr. Abraham) appeared for the applicant in this case also, and said the peculiarity of this case was, not that his client's name was improperly on the list, but that he was held liable though it was not there at all. This man's name was Vithul Narayen Shahanay. There were two names on the list, each consisting of the initials of the applicant's name,—one that of Vithul Narayen, Mazagon Post Office, the other that of Vithul Narayen, Bank of Bombay. The applicant never was in the Post Office nor Bank of Bombay, but could prove that a man named Vithul Narayen, employed in the Bank of Bombay, was alive; and therefore he submitted the preliminary objection urged in the previous cases did not at all affect this one. The summons might require amendment, for it was at present to have the name removed, whereas the object was to have a declaration that the name was not on the list.

The Judge—Why do you come for an order declaring that a man whose name does not appear on the list, is not named in it?

Mr. McCulloch—I don't see why we should not have that order, for they have arrested him as having his name on the list. However, the declaration is an unimportant part: what we want is the money we paid under a mistake;—if your Lordship thinks it unnecessary to give a declaration of what ocular demonstration would prove, that is immaterial.

The Judge—If a man says "I am not on the list of contributories at all; there is a name corresponding to mine on it, but I have been arrested not being on it, the proper course is to bring an action against the Sheriff."

Mr. McCulloch—That is so; but the question is if there should be an easier way of obtaining the same result than by the roundabout way of bringing an action against the Sheriff, who again has to have an indemnity.

Mr. Anstey, who appeared for the official liquidator, said he would not be inclined to agree to an alteration of the summons. This Vithul Narayen was misleading the Court by suggestions which were literally true, but false in the spirit. It was true that in the register of shareholders his name was entered in Guzerathi as Narayen Vithul, so that the fact of his coming forward and describing himself as Vithul Narayen Shahanay, and saying he was not on the list was a *suggestio falsi*, which entitled him (Mr. Anstey) to ask his Lordship to mark his sense of applicant's conduct forthwith. The applicant did not deny that he applied for shares, nor that he was treated by the directors as a shareholder—any of which facts would constitute him a shareholder—he simply swore he was not on the list of contributories. He was strong only on the question of non-identity, and in that he was but following the example of one who he (Mr. Anstey) hoped would be made an example of criminal justice—one of the three for whom Mr. Abraham appeared;—and he trusted his Lordship would not sanction this proceeding, but send the applicants to their actions at law,—the remedy for dishonest contributories. What they wanted in this case was the miserable Rs. 200, which they had been obliged to disgorge from the plunder they had squeezed out of their injured and lawful creditors, and to get a short cut to that they were taking advantage of a most discreditable practice—if it was a practice—that had sprung up in that Court, which would not bear scrutiny for a moment. The learned counsel then referred to the applicant's affidavit, remarking that it was a quibble on the name Shahanay and a piece of word catching, and concluded by expressing a hope that his Lordship would not grant any alteration of the summons, nor any order against the liquidator, but, since there was no evidence as against the list, leave the applicant to his action against the Sheriff.

Mr. McCulloch said it was possible his client was a dishonest man,—sometimes clients were so,—but there was not the slightest reason for casting a slur on him in saying he had squeezed plunder out of the company. Why his client, of whom he knew nothing except that in this case nothing had been said against him, should be vilified by his learned friend, he did not know. If this application failed, then his learned friend might be entitled to call him very hard names,—if it turned out that he had said what was false, then he might be subject to be abused and to serious proceedings, but he (Mr. McCulloch) did not see how at present anybody could be justified in calling him a plunderer. Mr. Anstey had said his client had misled the Court, and it might turn out that he had done what the highest persons in the world might do—he might have made a mistake—but there was no proof of that at present. His client only said part of his name was on the list and he was not the person referred to. But his learned friend said there were other papers which would prove he was the person, and that might be shown by the papers Mr. Punnett could produce from the archives of the association; but at present it was not settled. If what his learned friend said was true, he (Mr. McCulloch) had unfortunately to appear for a very disreputable client, but the only question at present was, whether the applicant was he person on the list, and he said he was not. After referring to some of the points urged by Mr. Anstey, the learned gentleman concluding by remarking that if his client's case were proved he would be entitled to ask his Lordship to say his name was not on the list, and to give an order that the money which had been taken from him by the official liquidator should be returned to him.

At this stage the Court adjourned for tiffin, and on resuming,

The Judge said he had in the interval consulted his brother-judges, and found he could not proceed to hear this application as to an alteration on the list, but he would hear it as to the return of the money paid on the arrest of the applicant.

Several witnesses were then called, after which

Mr. McCulloch submitted the evidence proved that a mistake must have been made in putting the name of his client on the list of contributories, and that the name Shahanay had been put on the register only by a clerk to distinguish it from the other. At any rate it was evident the shares in the two entries on the register had been added, the five and the two shares, and as that could not be permitted, the applicant, if found liable for either of the names, was entitled at least to have two shares struck off.

His Lordship deferred his decision and gave judgment in this case yesterday. In doing so he said it lay on the applicant to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he was not the person whose name appeared on the list of contributories, but that the name was that of some other person, and that the sheriff had taken the execution on a person other than the proper contributor. He was not inclined to pronounce whether Vithul Narayen Shahanay had stated what was distinctly false; but looking to the circumstances of the case he was satisfied that applicant was the allottee of some shares in this company. There was no doubt that the applicant had applied for shares; they had his application produced, which Vithul did not deny. And then they had the evidence of the interpreter, who in his evidence stated his opinion that the signature to that application, and the signature to another application on the list which he admitted to have signed were in the handwriting of one and the same person; and it was to his mind highly improbable that two persons bearing the name of Vithul Narayen Shahanay should be shareholders or apply for shares and write so much alike. The writing in both cases was so much alike that judging from the signatures one could scarcely come to any other conclusion than that the two signatures were written by the same person, and there was quite sufficient evidence to induce him to order that this money should not be returned to him. Being of opinion that the sheriff had got hold of the right person, and that Vithul Narayen Shahanay was properly down on the list of contributories, he had decided that the applicant was not entitled to have the sum of Rs. 717 returned to him.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—20TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

RE KERODA CHINTAMON AND WASSUDEW CHINTAMON.

The liabilities amounted to Rs. 647. This was the insolvent's fourth insolvency in the course of twelve or thirteen years, and their discharge was therefore adjourned for six months without protection.

RE KHEMJEE CURSON AND CO.

Mr. Taylor on behalf of the insolvents asked for an order upon a creditor who had refused to sign a deed of settlement, to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw their schedule. Creditor to the amount of about two lacs of rupees had signed a deed of trust, and the person who did not sign was a judgment creditor for Rs. 275. The Commissioner granted a *rule nisi* for the order.

RE LUCKUMSEY SEWJEE.

Mr. Leith on behalf of the insolvent applied to file a fresh petition. Some time ago the insolvent for leave and his partners applied for the benefit of the Act, but the petition was dismissed. In consequence of the pressing demand of his creditors, insolvent applied to file a fresh petition for himself alone. The application was granted.

RE OOMKUR MADHOWROW.

Liabilities, Rs. 184,153; bad assets Rs. 64,515. The case was ordered to stand over for one month, as one of the creditors had not been served with a notice.

RE HENRY M'CORMACK.

Mr. Starling appeared on behalf of the insolvent; Mr. Leith for Mr. Gifford, an opposing creditor.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 8,263.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of Mr. Gifford, opposed the insolvent's discharge on several grounds. The first ground of objection was concealment of property; the second objection was obtaining money under false pretences; the third ground of objection was imperfect balance sheet; and the fourth objection was fraudulent transactions. The insolvent, Mr. Leith said, had filed two schedules. The original schedule was amended after notice of opposition had been given to Mr. Gifford. The amount given in the general balance sheets furnished with the two schedules differed greatly. There was an amount of Rs. 12,230 in the first schedule which did not appear in the second, and had to be accounted for by the insolvent. In September 1868 the insolvent in writing to Mr. Gifford stated that he had an interest to the amount of Rs. 15,000 in the firm of Abdool Cadur and Co., which did profitable business in cotton agency, and relying upon that statement Mr. Gifford became a sub-partner with the insolvent, and paid him Rs. 2,000 as his share. A receipt was given by insolvent for this amount, but it was unfortunately lost. Some time afterwards insolvent wrote to Mr. Whitehead, manager at Julgaum, and the latter sent fifteen gins from Julgaum to the insolvent's own property at Yall. This was done without the knowledge and consent of insolvent's partner; and owing to this transaction a dissolution of partnership took place. The opposing creditor sued the insolvent in the High Court for the money and obtained a decree for the same.

Mr. Gifford and Mr. Whitehead were examined in support of the case for the opposition.

The insolvent and his partner Abdool Cadur were examined on the other side. Insolvent explained that he sent the fifteen gins to his own factory at Yall with his partner's consent. He explained several of the amounts in the schedule which were objected to.

During the examination of Abdool Cadur it appeared that the partnership books were not produced. The Commissioner ordered that they should be produced at the next Court day. The case was accordingly adjourned.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

In the course of the day, the following, among others, obtained their discharges:—Fukoor Mahomed, a collector, liabilities, Rs. 20,931; Goolam Hoossein Allarucka, a collector, liabilities, Rs. 1,868, assets Rs. 450; Dulputram Kurjeevandas and another, drawood dealers, liabilities Rs. 3,835, good assets Rs. 53, bad assets Rs. 794; Cassinath Withoba, a clerk, liabilities, Rs. 1,601; Meer Sadut Ally, piece goods dealer, liabilities, Rs. 1,526; Narayen Muccoondjee, a goldsmith, liabilities, Rs. 1,568; Mahomed Yoosub and another, dyers, liabilities, Rs. 1,688, good assets Rs. 61.

A REBEL.

VENKAMMA, a woman residing at Soleah Magne, Uppinangady taluq, South Canara, last year (says the *Madras Mail*) petitioned His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, to this effect:—

"States that her husband has been unjustly sentenced to transportation though he made no rebellion, or any attempt against the Government. Represents that he is suffering the sentence since thirty-two years, and that her husband is now seventy-five years of age, and that, according to the dictates of Brahmanism, it is a general rule that a man cannot reach the next world unless his obsequies are duly performed. With reference to section 54 of Act XXV. of 1861 prays that, as the petitioner has nobody to protect her, her husband may be released."

This petition being referred to the Magistrate of the district for report, whether there was any reason why mercy should not be exercised, or whether it would be dangerous for the petitioner's husband to return to this part of India, that officer replied that the "petitioner's husband (Subbarya) was the shanbog (village accountant) of Sullia, in Uppinangady taluq, when the insurrection broke out in 1837 in Lower Coorg; that he was made a Karnic by Poottabasappa *alias* Kallianappa, the ringleader of the movement, and appears to have taken a chief part in the insurrection, as is evident from the offer and payment of a reward of Rupees 5,000 by Government for his apprehension. Having been tried for treason and rebellion he was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life by court martial, in addition to the forfeiture of his property, which, however, appears to have been since restored to his family. As his wife offers to furnish security for his future good conduct, if necessary, and as he has already undergone thirty years' transportation, there is no objection to his being released and allowed to return to his native country." The Government have therefore resolved to remit the remaining portion of the sentence. It is "presumed" that the convict was transferred to Port Blair, when, under the orders of the Government of India, the Convict Depot in the Straits Settlements was abolished. The usual communication has been addressed to the Superintendent of Port Blair. The "order of release" may reach the "rebel" too late. However, the Government have requested that "the necessary arrangements may be made for his being sent back to Madras."

THE MADRAS C.-IN-C. AND THE PRESS.

THE fame of the bull against the comet seems likely soon to be eclipsed by that of the bull *De militibus impiis, vel cæcoethes scribendi afflictis*, which we are told is now being elaborated in the Adjutant General's office at Ootacamund. It fulminates sentence of the greater excommunication against all military men in "the benighted Presidency," who thereafter may dare to communicate their ideas on any subject to the press. If a court-martial will not do its duty, and dismiss the contumacious scribbler, he can at all events be shelved, and have his professional prospects ruined. "What great events from little causes spring"—all this bubble and squeak can be traced back to a paragraph in a leading Madras journal (which we publish elsewhere), very innocent in its character, but which somehow or other hurt the susceptibilities of a "popular officer" there. Thereupon the popular officer denounced his friend, the writer, as the sub-editor of that paper: upon which the Commander-in-Chief sent a thundering wig to the literary sinner, and the upshot was, we learn, that the appalling character of the military delinquency revealed has moved His Excellency to attempt an interdict on any expression of their ideas, through the press, by military men. Could the force of folly go further than this? But there is more than the merely silly side to the story. Captain Fischer, for he is the delinquent, was in high repute as a soldier both in his regiment and out of it. For eighteen months he had employed his leisure hours in contributing to a newspaper, with the knowledge of his commanding officer. Colonel Kitson appears to have smiled approvingly until his own corns—what remarkably sensitive corns, the reader will judge—were trod upon; and then, though still smiling on the culprit, as it seemed,—he fled for comfort to his official superiors and poured his tale of mingled wrath and anguish into their sympathising ear. We do not envy Colonel Kitson the army's verdict on his share in this stupid squabble. The verdict on the chief military authorities may be suspended until the results of their threatened action is known. It may possibly occur to them in the interim, that the less the soldier—either officer or man—is interfered with in his rights as a private citizen, the better for the contentment and *morale* of the army. But we are not sanguine that they will be wise in time. Nearer home we have lately seen this same sort of pettiness shown in still higher places—in the sudden removal from Darjeeling of an officer with too much brain to be permitted the free exercise of criticism even in matters quite beside his profession. And we scarcely hope that the Madras authorities will betray the more delicacy in dealing with the press or its allies, because in respect of scandals both private and administrative, they are so greatly indebted to the journalists' forbearance. —*Pioneer*, June 18.

THEATRICALS AT UMBALLA.

(*Mofussilite*).

"HER M

PROSPECTUS OF THE HYDERABAD MEETING, 1870.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Knox, Lieut.-Colonel Hope, Major Blacets, Captain Pulleine, Captain Davidson, Captain Phillips, and Captain Wodehouse.

FIRST DAY: THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER 1870.

FIRST RACE.—THE HYDERABAD DERBY.—For all maiden Arabs. Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 300 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

SECOND RACE.—THE MOUL-ALLI TRIAL STAKES.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 250 for each horses declared to start. For all English, Colonial and country-bred maidens. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

THIRD RACE.—THE GALLOWAY PURSE.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. For all maidens. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile. Two miles if necessary.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

FOURTH RACE.—DECCAN PURSE.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and country-breds (foaled in or before 1867). Weight for age. Winners of one race (prize to let May 1870) 3 lbs.; of two races 5 lbs.; three or more seasons, 7 lbs. and (foaled in 1868) 3 lbs. each race won. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. and the scale for Arabs only to be reduced 3 lbs. Horse to carry 10 stone. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

FIFTH RACE.—THE PONY RACE.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for all ponies. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

SECOND DAY: SATURDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1870.

FIRST RACE.—THE HYDERABAD STAKES.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

SECOND RACE.—THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.—A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,250, presented by the Minister of His Highness Nizam, with Rs. 500 in specie added from the fund, and a sweepstakes of Rs. 250 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the meeting allowed 5 lbs.; and the scale for Arabs and country-breds to be reduced 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 3 stone. No horse to carry less than 6 stones. 2½ miles.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 100
" " 15th September ... " 200
" " 15th October ... ... " 300

THIRD RACE.—THE GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Weight for inches. Winners of one previous season 5 lbs.; of more than one previous season 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile. 2 horses to start.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 100

FOURTH RACE.—THE GOOLAM WELTER.—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Arabs 10st.; previous winners of one season 5 lbs.; of two or more seasons 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile. G. R. Any horse running to be claimable at 9 P.M. on the last day of the races for Rs. 1,000. 2 horses to start.

Entrance on the 15th September ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th October ... ... " 100

FIFTH RACE.—THE PONY RACE.—Rs. 50 from the fund, post entrances. Catch weights. ½ mile heats without dismounting.

THIRD DAY: WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER 1870.

FIRST RACE.—THE RESIDENT'S PURSE.—Rs. 500, presented by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for age. Colonial horses to carry the undermentioned weights, with 7 lbs. penalty. Should any horse not previously declared to start, the penalty not to be carried. 2 miles.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th October ... ... " 75

SECOND RACE.—THE HACK STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25 open to the garrison, catch weights over 10 stones. Winner claimable for Rs. 600. Half mile heats Cheequere.

THIRD RACE.—THE DECCAN STAKES.—Rs. 250, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Weight for age and inches. ½ mile.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th October ... ... " 100

FOURTH RACE.—THE AUCTION STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund, for all horses. Entrance Rs. 75. 1½ mile. 2 horses to start.

1 lb. to be sold for Rupees 1,200 to carry 9 st. 7 lbs.
do. 1,000 " 9 " 0
do. 800 " 8 " 7
do. 600 " 8 " 0

N.B.—These weights not to be affected by the class or sex of the animals, or by maiden allowance.

FIFTH RACE.—PONY PLATE.—Rs. 100 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30. Distance ½ mile. Weight for inches.

SIXTH DAY: SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER 1870.

FIRST RACE.—THE CRITERION.—Rs. 500 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age. Winners of one season 5 lbs.; of two, 10 lbs.; of three or more seasons, 14 lbs. and (foaled in 1868) 3 lbs. each race won. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. and the scale for Arabs only to be reduced 3 lbs. Horse to carry less than 6 stones 1½ mile.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September. " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

SECOND RACE.—THE LITTLE WELTER.—For all Arabs. Rs. 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age and inches. Winner of 1, 2, or 3 previous races of the meeting to carry 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 1st. extra. Distance 1 mile. 2 horses to start.

To close and name at noon the day before the races.

THIRD RACE.—THE ALWAL STAKES.—Rs. 250 from the fund. A handicap for all the horses that have run during the meeting, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse accepting the handicap. Distance 2 miles. Top weight not to exceed 10. Only those horses will be handicapped whose names are sent before 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 17th November 1870. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for all horses sent in for handicapping. 2 horses to start.

FOURTH RACE.—GARRISON STAKES.—Rs. 250 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50. For all horses the property of officers of the garrison to be ridden by the same. Weight for Arabs 10st. 1½ mile. 2 horses to start.

FIFTH RACE.—THE ARAB HANDICAP.—Rs. 250 from the fund, for all Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50. Distance 1½ mile. Only those Arabs will be handicapped whose names are sent in by noon on Wednesday, the 17th November 1870. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for each Arab sent in for handicapping. 2 horses to start.

FIFTH DAY: WEDNESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER 1870.

At Mullakpett (Chudderghaut).

FIRST RACE.—HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 200 from the fund. Rs. 50 entrance distance R. C., and a distance over 6 hurdles. Weight for Arabs 10 stone G. R.

SECOND RACE.—THE NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP.—Rs. 1,000, presented by the Nawab Mookhtar-ool-Mookk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden horses. Weight for age. 1½ mile. Winner of Derby, Desert Bedouin, Trial Stakes, or Gold Cup, 5 lbs. extra; of two of those races 8 lbs. extra.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 57
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

THIRD RACE.—HACK RACE.—Rs. 150 from the fund, Rs. 20 entrance. Catch weights over 10 stones. Distance 2 mile.

FOURTH RACE.—H. H. VIKAR-OOL OOMRAH'S CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for all maiden Arabs. Weight for age and inches. Distance 1½ mile. Winners of the meeting once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 8 lbs. extra.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th September ... " 75
" " 15th October ... ... " 150

SIXTH DAY: SATURDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER 1870.

FIRST RACE.—H. H. SHUMSOOL O MEAH'S CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for all horses. Weight for age. Winners of the meeting, once 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 8 lbs. extra. Distance 1 mile.

Entrance on the 15th July ... ... Rs. 50
" " 15th October ... ... " 100

SECOND RACE.—THE AUCTION STAKES.—Rs. 200 from the fund, for all horses. Entrance Rs. 75. 1½ mile. 2 horses to start.

1 lb. to be sold for Rupees 1,200 to carry 9 st. 7 lbs.
do. 1,000 " 9 " 0
do. 800 " 8 " 7
do. 600 " 8 " 0

N.B.—These weights not to be affected by the class or sex of the animals, or by maiden allowance.

THIRD RACE.—PONY PLATE.—Rs. 100 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30. Distance ½ mile. Weight for inches.

FOURTH RACE.—THE LITTLE WELTER.—For all Arabs. Rs. 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Weight for age and inches. Winner of 1, 2, or 3 previous races of the meeting to carry 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 1st. extra. Distance 1 mile. 2 horses to start.

To close and name at noon the day before the races.

FIFTH RACE.—CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs 400 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50. A handicap open to all horses that have started and not won during the meeting 1½ mile. To close at noon on the 22nd November, a forfeit of Rs. 25 for not standing the handicap.

RULES.

1. W. I. T. C. rules (of 1870), local rules excepted. The decision of the stewards is final in all points.

2. Owners entering 1 horse to subscribe Rs. 50, and for over 3 horses Rs. 100. For the Auction, Pony, and Garrison Races, to subscribe Rs. 25. Subscribers of less than Rs. 15 will not be admitted to the stand, or enclosures, or allowed to take part in the lotteries.

3. Winners of every race net value Rs. 1,000 to pay Rs. 30 to the fund, winners of races of less amount to pay Rs. 15 and 1 per cent on gross winning of each race.

4. The winners of each lottery to pay 5 per cent to the fund.

5. Halli Sicca currency. Payments to or by parties at a distance to be reckoned at market rates.

6. Where not otherwise specified, for all other than maiden races, maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lbs., of the season 4 lbs.

7. Horses landed in India after the 1st May 1870 allowed 4 lbs.

8. With the exceptions named above, all declarations of starting and entrances of the day to be sent to the secretary, so as to reach him at the race-stand by noon the day before the race, at which hour they will be opened by the secretary or some of a steward for 5 and 6 days entrance at Secunderabad Club.

9. The name of the rider to be included in the declaration to start for each race, and is not to be altered except in case of certified sickness.

10. All entrances when not otherwise stated to be H. F. declared by 15th October.

11. For all races of the value of Rs. 500 and upwards, all horses (*unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race*) *bona fide* different stables to start, or the Club, or public money will be withheld.

12. No horses to W. O. for Cup, Purse, Plate, or public money.

13. All stakes and entrances and sweepstakes must be paid before starting, or the horse will be disqualified to start.

14. All except aged horses [illegible] measured by the stewards.

15. All payments [illegible] lotteries to be made [illegible] Co., whose receipt [illegible] by the secretary [illegible] ground.

16. Englis[illegible] entered [illegible] weight [illegible] 17 [illegible] 18. [illegible] proprietors [illegible] 19. [illegible] 20. [illegible] 21. [illegible] 22. [illegible] 23. [illegible] 24. [illegible] 25. [illegible] 26. [illegible] 27. [illegible] 28. [illegible] 29. [illegible] 30. [illegible] 31. [illegible] 32. [illegible] 33. [illegible] 34. [illegible] 35. [illegible] 36. [illegible] 37. [illegible] 38. [illegible] 39. [illegible] 40. [illegible] 41. [illegible] 42. [illegible] 43. [illegible] 44. [illegible] 45. [illegible] 46. [illegible] 47. [illegible] 48. [illegible] 49. [illegible] 50. [illegible] 51. [illegible] 52. [illegible] 53. [illegible] 54. [illegible] 55. [illegible] 56. [illegible] 57. [illegible] 58. [illegible] 59. [illegible] 60. [illegible] 61. [illegible] 62. [illegible] 63. [illegible] 64. [illegible] 65. [illegible] 66. [illegible] 67. [illegible] 68. [illegible] 69. [illegible] 70. [illegible] 71. [illegible] 72. [illegible] 73. [illegible] 74. [illegible] 75. [illegible] 76. [illegible] 77. [illegible] 78. [illegible] 79. [illegible] 80. [illegible] 81. [illegible] 82. [illegible] 83. [illegible] 84. [illegible] 85. [illegible] 86. [illegible] 87. [illegible] 88. [illegible] 89. [illegible] 90. [illegible] 91. [illegible] 92. [illegible] 93. [illegible] 94. [illegible] 95. [illegible] 96. [illegible] 97. [illegible] 98. [illegible] 99. [illegible] 100. [illegible]

INDIAN ITEMS.

MURREE, dull and half-deserted as it is said to be this year, would atone apparently for its want of sportiveness by devotion to sport. We see that two lotteries are proposed there on the Doncaster St. Leger. Why two? even though both are under the best of auspices. Indeed, we think we recognize the master of the Peshawur Vale Hounds as a promoter of one—a staunch sportsman and gallant gentleman who knows no such word as failure.—*Pioneer.*

A RATHER novel occurrence took Mooltan by surprise not long ago. A girl, habited in the guise of a man, eloped with her paramour from some station not far off, and the happy pair took refuge in the Railway Telegraph Department. The girl did her work well as a signaller for about eight months. She shared her companion's room and behaved with such caution that no one suspected her sex until a hue and cry was set up by her scandalized friends, and she was detected there. She has since been dismissed from her employment.

For the last two months a circular from the Mahomedans has been passing from village to village in the Jullunder Doab. The paper is called a "Dursbutnama;" or "Note of warning:" it is principally religious, but there are a few sentences that imply sedition in it, warning people that there will be a complete change in the rule during this year. The paper professes to come from Meccq, but it has not travelled further than Delhi or Mynpoorie, and there seems every reason to suppose that it has emanated from one of those places. The objectionable feature in the case is the way in which it has been copied and silently passed from village to village, reminding us forcibly of the chuppatie distribution before the Mutiny.—*Pioneer.*

IT seems to us no more than ordinary gratitude to notice the (of late) improved and enlarged appearance of *Government Gazettes*. Every one knows only too well, that in India, at this season of the year, events of general interest are very few and very far between. Government, therefore, by publishing, as it has been lately doing, so many official papers of considerable importance, has lightened and made more pleasant the often irksome duties of a daily journal. Also, whether it be the force of example or only by an accident or—as we prefer to believe—the studied intention of the authorities, the *Gazettes* of some of the subordinate Governments, especially those of the N. W. Provinces, have, during the last month, much increased in size and in value.—*Pioneer.*

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE TO EVADE BEING BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.—Mr. Joseph Manuel, a preventive officer, for whose arrest a warrent was issued last week on a charge of having received an illegal gratification, was last Tuesday morning arrested at Serampore by Constable Kettle, doing duty in conjunction with the Detective Department of the Calcutta Police. It appears that Manuel had absconded to Chandernagore, and that Mr. Kettle followed him thither in disguise. Having succeeded in ingratiating himself with him, the defendant, expecting to be arrested under the extradition treaty, fled with his friend, the officer, to Serampore. On entering the station, the officer's friend, told him to consider himself a prisoner. There being no other alternative, he was obliged to accompany the officer to Calcutta, and take up his lodgings, *pro tem.*, in the lock-up, whence he was, owing to sudden illness, removed to the College Hospital, where it was discovered that he had attempted suicide by swallowing a large quantity of opium. He was treated accordingly, and is reported to be doing well.—*Indian Daily News*, June 17.

IN our issue of the 6th we noticed a circular which had been distributed by Captain Berkeley among the subordinates of the Telegraph and other departments at Indore, warning them, when moving about in Central, India, not to carry with them superfluous cash or valuables. From this circular we naturally inferred that the country was in a disturbed state and dangerous for travellers, and drew their notice to the paragraph accordingly. The real explanation is, however, as curious as it must be re-assuring. The circular in fact is "a goak" —and rather a good one. It seems that of late the subordinates aforesaid have been pursued by invariable ill-luck in their transit through Holkar's jungles. As surely as they started on their way to a sister's marriage or a mother's death, some ill-conditioned ruffians whom, more was the pity, it would be impossible for them to recognise, were certain to pounce upon them and rob them of their hardly-earned rupees. With a weird fatality, moreover, these ruffians always pounced upon "the subordinates" just when they had provided themselves with valuable presents of congratulation for their sister, or of condolence for their father. Such undeserved affliction was not to be borne, and to apply to Holkar for money compensation seemed to them in their be-robbed wretchedness the only thing which they could do. And they did it. So assiduously, moreover, that the circular aforementioned had to be published! We hope "the subordinates" will appreciate the delicate sarcasm of its wording.—*Pioneer.*

THEISM AND CASTE.

(*Hindu Reformer.*)

IT is not necessary here to describe the many evil effects of caste; for there is no question about these. Caste may or may not have done good in former times; it is not our intention at present to discuss that point. We will simply observe that in its earliest form, and in the most ancient times, there was something natural on which it was based. Though the offices of priest and soldier were in the heroic age of the Aryan nations united in one and the same person, they were separated in India at a very early time. The priests became Brahmins and the soldiers, Kshatriyas; the cultivators and traders were called Vaishyas. Profession was for some time the only distinctive feature of these castes; and one caste could receive accession from another just as the titled aristocracy of England does, in these days, from the other classes. But soon the distinction became stereotyped and was transmitted from father to son; and birth, in addition to profession, became the distinguishing principle. But even in this condition, intermarriages and intercommunication as regards eating between the different castes were allowed. A Brahman could dine with a Kshatriya or Vaishya and marry his daughter. In process of time, the exclusiveness of the different bodies became greater and greater until at last we have now got a *literally* incalculable number of castes agreeing in but little with each other. Individuals of those castes that consider themselves higher do not dine with members of those that are lower, and the reason is, not because the latter are inferior in social estimation, but because the food prepared by them is considered polluted in some mysterious way. There are, of course, no intermarriages between them. Certain castes use only a certain kind of food. The distinction as to profession is almost lost. The Peshwas, the Putwardhans, and Gokhles were soldiers though Brahmans, and most of the privates in the Bengal and Bombay armies in these days are Hindustani Brahmans. Very few indeed of the Brahmans of India follow the priestly occupation. So that, at the present day the thing that caste does is to prescribe what and with whom one shall eat, and whom he shall marry. Beyond these three things, caste exerts no influence whatever on the people. If these three things make up what is called morals, caste must, no doubt, be considered to be a beneficial institution. But morally speaking it is of very little consequence, whether a man eats with a Brahman or a Vaishya, or a Shudra or a Christian, or whether he marries the daughter of any one of these. The Brahmanhood of a Brahman does not keep him off from perjury, forgery, theft, robbery, swindling, and even neck-cutting, and in no instance have we seen a person excommunicated and made to lose caste for any of these crimes even when convicted in a court of justice and sentenced to imprisonment. Of course, he may and does lose somewhat in the estimation of society in general, but that is a different thing; and very often his Brahmanhood procures him a reprieve even from that little punishment. Where, then, is the moral influence of caste? Where are the refined aristocratic feelings generated by that divine institution according to the view of the writer in the *Indu Prakash*? So far from there being any thing of refinement, nothing can be meaner, more sordid and vulgar, nothing can be worse than the conduct of certain classes of Brahmans. And, on the contrary, there are many families of other castes far more respectable, far more refined than Brahman families. And generally speaking, the morality of any one caste, whatever its rank, is not higher than that of any other when the general position in life of both is the same. So then, to an observer of Hindu society nothing can be plainer than the fact that caste is by no means a conservor of morals.

This is caste, and this is what it does and what it does not do. The positive evils resulting from it are many, and we have shown that it serves no good purpose whatever. We do not, therefore, see why it should not be left to its doom with a good conscience and without the faintest sigh. On the contrary, we should be inclined to look upon the day on which it would cease to be, as the day of India's deliverance. There is then no question of a substitute for it. As to what men will worship after caste is given up, which is the question asked by the writer in the *Indu Prakash*, they will worship what men in other countries where there is no caste do. So that we need not much concern ourselves with that. The writer in the *Tunes of India* doubts if the new Theistic religion which, he thinks, has a tendency towards asceticism is compatible with practical morality. We do not see why it should not be, if Christianity which as it came out from the mouth of its founder and as practised for some time by its professors was of an ascetic character, could be. The fact is, that the new movement is a re-action as much against the Vedantic system of salvation which requires total self-abnegation and the renunciation of the world as against the gross idolatry of the masses. The demand of the educated mind of India has been a religion which, while it satisfies the longings of the human soul after eternity, will sanctify a worldly life and not destroy it.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

WRECK OF THE WALTER HOOD.

THE ship Walter Hood, owned by Messrs. G. Thompson and Sons, of Aberdeen, was wrecked on the 26th of April, at the south side of Cape St. George, south of Sydney; 11 persons were drowned, out of passengers and crew of 31. The Walter Hood, Captain Latto, passed through the Downs on the 22nd January, and had a moderately favourable passage to Cape Otway, which was passed on the 23rd ultimo, 90 days out; she had a good run through the straits, and sighted Gabo Island light at 1 A.M. on Monday, 25th ult.; it was then blowing strong from S.E., the ship carrying topgallantsails. At 3 A.M. on Monday, a heavy squall struck the vessel, the topsails were blown from the bolt-ropes, and a seaman named Wilkie was washed overboard. The ship being well clear of Cape Howe was kept away, and fresh sails bent; but the breeze hardened to a violent gale, and the fore and main topsails again were lost. A maintopgallantsail was then bent as a foretopsail, and the ship kept her course under foresail, foretopsail, mainsail, and foretopmast staysail, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, and a fearful sea running, with thick dirty weather; but the ship behaved well, and no danger was anticipated, when, at 5 P.M. on Tuesday, 26th, land was sighted on the starboard bow to windward. Captain Latto, finding he could not weather the point, attempted to stay her, but she would not come round, and he then wore her round on the port tack; the wind being from S.E. to E.S.E., flying about in sudden squalls, the vessel heading about S. by W.; but it was impossible to claw off on either tack; night closed in, and then Cape St. George light was seen astern; no land was observable to leeward, the weather being thick, and at about 8 P.M. she struck; the port anchor was then let go, which brought her up head to sea. Captain Latto was forward directing, when a sea broke on board, and, it is supposed, drove him against the spars or bulwarks; but the result was that some of his ribs were broken; he was at once conveyed to his cabin, and assistance and remedies at command were administered. The heavy seas sweeping the decks fore and aft compelled all hands to take shelter in the cabin, and so the first night passed. Daylight of the 27th disclosed to the helpless crew more clearly their dangerous situation. The vessel was within 150 yards of the shore, but cut off from all communication by a terrific surf, and the ship breaking up and bumping heavily. At 6 A.M. the mizenmast was cut away to ease her, but it had little or no effect; a boy named Davis was carried overboard with it, and was drowned. By noon the decks had broken up, and the ship settling on her port side the cargo was continually being washed out. About this time Captain Latto came on deck, but was compelled to go below again, and he was shortly after seen floating away to leeward; the bulk-head of the cabin having given way, he had been washed out. No help could be rendered, and after a few ineffectual struggles to regain the ship, he sank, and was no more seen. The day wore on and still no help at hand. The wind, however, shifted to the westward, giving some indication of a lull, and consequent abatement of the sea. Mr. Haines, a passenger, was then induced to attempt reaching the shore by swimming, but was drowned. Ashton, a seaman, and Sinclair, the boatswain, next made for the land, but shared the same fate, the surf being too heavy on the beach. That night Harry (the cook) died from exhaustion. The next (Thursday) morning, 28th, the weather proved fine, and the sea more moderate, when Williams and Branson, two seamen, attempted to get a line ashore. Branson, who had the line attached to him, was drowned, Williams reaching the shore in safety. This gave some confidence, and one of the boys succeeded in gaining the beach, followed by Mr. Henson (chief officer), and Mr. Cullen (second officer). Combes next attempted, and was drowned. M'Pherson, Lemon, and Moyes (seamen), and Gale, an apprentice, went next, M'Pherson and Gale only being saved. Those on shore made every endeavour to get a line to the wreck, but with no success. The night was passed like the two preceding ones—cold, no water, and but little provisions—another day still those on the wreck held out. Friday, 29th, proved a fine clear day, with still less sea, and as it advanced several people were seen on the beach. The Messrs. Smith (passengers) swam ashore, leaving thirteen souls on the wreck. That afternoon, at 5 o'clock, they learnt the joyful intelligence that help was at hand, but in their famished state they were compelled to kill a dog belonging to the captain, which was eagerly eaten, the blood being saved in a sou'-wester, and shared out. At midnight a steamer's lights were seen, but it was too dark for her crew to attempt nearing the wreck; but next morning, at 7 A.M., she came within reach, and by means of a line all got off the wreck, and were taken on board the Illalong, s.s., where, it is needless to say, every attention and kindness was shown them; by her they were brought on to Sydney, and landed shortly after 9 P.M.

The following is a list of the crew and passengers:—Dow, first-class captain; Latto, Mr. Haines, passenger; Sinclair, boatswain; Ashton, Julian, Branson, Coombes, Moyes, Lemon, Davis, seamen; Harvey, cook. Saved —Mr. Howison, chief officer; Mr. Cullen, second officer; Mr. Tickler, third officer; Berry, steward; Thom, sailmaker; Gray, carpenter; Turner, M'Pherson, Williams, Croy, Dunkerton, Farrell, Muir, Scott, Butchart, seamen; Gale, Sinclair, Lindsay, Wilson, Fenwick, and a boy name unknown, apprentices.—*Melbourne Argus*, May 21.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

THE works, six in number, sent by Mr. Millais to the present exhibition are in every way remarkable, and are undeniably of a nature to sustain the well-earned reputation of the most gifted painter of our age; although how far they are calculated to enhance that reputation may be open to considerable discussion. The art-world expects so much from Mr. Millais—his acquirements are so varied and so brilliant, his power is so vast, his capacity so unquestionable, and his facility so phenomenal, that his admirers will barely tolerate average annual excellence on the part of their favourite. They demand continuous and more triumphant victories from his pencil. They insist that Jena and Austerlitz shall succeed Lodi and Marengo; nay, we are not quite certain whether they would not prefer a rout like Leipsic to such second-rate successes as Lutzen and Bautzen; for the hosts of Cæsonia are to be completely lost a battle. It is only the half-victories which are regarded as sure signs of military incompetence. Mr. Millais has experienced in his time more than one crushing defeat. That wonderful *fiasco* of "Sir Isumbras" at the ford may be qualified as his pictorial passage of the Beresina; while the young ladies who sprawled upon the sward under the apple trees, in the preposterous "Curds and Whey" picture, were for the time scarcely less disastrous to his artistic fortunes than the fight in the orchard at Hougoumont was to Napoleon the Great. But Mr. Millais "recuperated," as the Americans would say, after the Waterloo of a font which the Corsican never enabled to accomplish. He effected a junction with Grouchy; he rallied his scattered legions behind the Loire; he fell upon the Allied Sovereigns of adverse criticism in detail, and he beat them badly. He extorted an honourable peace from his foes, and he lived a very long time afterwards to win fresh laurels to storm the Malakoff, and to win Marengo and Solferino.

"The Flood" is, in many respects, one of the finest works ever produced by Mr. Millais. As a conception it is thoroughly original, and the idea is carried out with very great eloquence and dramatic effect: the interest which it excites being of the strongest description, but not repulsively painful. It is clear that the life of the poor little babe floating so tranquilly on the bosom of the swollen waters will be saved—are not the parents in the background putting off in a boat to rescue their darling?—and that there is no danger of that cradle-shallop being converted into a coffin. Again, in "The Boyhood of Raleigh," very high qualities are apparent. The suggestiveness of the subject—that of an "Ancient Mariner" relating tales of maritime adventure to two courageous English boys—outweighs perhaps the importance of the actual event narrated on the canvas; but nothing is wanting to the completeness of the idea thus suggested, and most admirably marked is the contrast between the bronzed and grizzled seaman and the ruddy Devonshire lads:

Theirs buxom health of rosy hue,
Wild wit, invention ever new,
And lively cheer of vigour born;
The thoughtless day, the easy night,
The spirits pure, the slumbers light
That fly th' approach of morn.

Mr. Millais' boys are Thomas Gray's "all over," and might have come fresh, not alone from Devonshire, but from the Eton playing-fields. They are of the sprightly race who still disport on the margent green of Father Thames; who still delight, with pliant arm, to cleave the river's glassy wave; who enthral "the captive linnet;" who "chase the rolling circle's speed, and urge the flying ball;" who, sometimes, disdaining "the limits of their little reign," and unknown regions "daring to descry, even as they run, looking behind, hearing a voice in every wind," and "snatching a fearful joy," are run down by lynx eyed masters on the wrong side of Windsor Bridge, or in the tabooed precincts of the "Christopher" or of the hotel in Salt-hill, and expiate their offences, like Charles the First, at "the block"—the birchen glaive of Dr. Hornby being, however, happily substituted for the terrific axe of the Man in the Mask.

In "the Widow's Mite," Mr. Millais has produced a portrait of a very beautiful young woman in deep mourning, who apparently—poor soul!—in the tubercular stage of phthisis, who is dropping a piece of money into the box of that admirable institution, the Brompton Consumption Hospital. The subject is somewhat too obviously sentimental; but the composition is very delicate and graceful. "The Knight Errant" is the most ambitious attempt from a poetical point of view which Mr. Millais has sent us this year. There would seem to have been current, in the age of chivalry—whenever that age existed, if it ever existed at all—a practice for young ladies of extreme beauty and noble birth to wander about the woods and forests without a particle of clothing on their fine forms, or to divest themselves of their attire, as Musidora did in the first sylvan solitude they lighted upon in sultry weather, and in that sweet state of nature to be set upon by abandoned ruffians who bound their delicate limbs to the trunks of gnarled trees, and otherwise maltreated them, until, at the nick of time, some champion as doughty as Sponser's Sir Guyon or Sir Calidore and as pure-minded as Tennyson's Sir Galahad made his appearance, armed *cap-à-pié*, laid about him lustily, cut the ruffianly crew into ten thousand small pieces, and bore the rescued damozel on the crupper of his *destrier* to Happiness and St. George's, Hanover-square—calling by the way, let us hope, at a court milliner's in Maddox-street to supply the obvious deficiencies of the bridal toilette. Facilities for cold fresh-water bathing were, perhaps, more plentiful in chivalric times than bathing-dresses; but all these pleasant legends are clearly barbarised adaptations of the more elegant classical myths of Perseus and Andromeda, of Peleus and the Sea-nymph Thetis, of the Dryads and Hamadryads of pre-historic Greece. Mr. Millais's Knight Errant is not in any way classical. He is clad in a full suit of Milan steel; and, by the dolorously earnest expression of his countenance as he cuts the captive free, is presumably a kinsman of that ill-treated paladin the recital of whose sorrows dissolved the soul of Coleridge's Genevieve in pity, and led, not indirectly, to her breathing the name and accepting the hand of the eligible party who knew so well how to sing about man's devotion and woman's cruelty. He was a Humbug, obviously, but a plausible and successful one. Thus, likewise, is Mr. Millais's chivalric idyll a pure sham, but a pleasant, sparkling, and fanciful delusion. We have had of a certain Sir Sang Pitié the False, who, riding by a distressed damsel as loose in her attire and as tight in her bonds as Mr. Millais's heroine, not only declined to assist her, but absolutely wrenched the emerald drops—the only articles of clothing left her by her inhuman persecutors—from her ears; and picking up, on the point of his double-handed sword, the maiden's blonde chignon, which had been abandoned by the miscreants as an article without value—rode off with that trophy in triumph to his lady love, Formosa of Fulham. We are afraid that there are more Sir Sans Pitiés the False in the world than Galahads; but Mr. Millais, like a courteous and chivalrous gentleman as he is, has chosen to adopt the more favourable view of human nature. The study of the lady, entirely nude, scarcely warrants enthusiastic commendation when we remember Mr. Millais's long-established claims to proficiency as a draughtsman of the human figure. Scarcely any artists, indeed, save Mr. Calderon—Mr. Leighton being an almost total abstainer from the Academy walls—and Mr. Goodall have been successful this year with the nude. Mr. Watts has literally failed; Mr. Poole's gorgeous colour has swamped his draughtsmanship, as it swamped, over and over again, that of Titian; and Mr. Albert Moore, who can draw the nude as well as, if not better than, the majority of his academical contemporaries, has swathed his figures with a decorum of drapery which might move Exeter Hall to applause, and appease the manes of that ardent foe of "life schools," the late Lord Aberdeen.

Two grand portraits complete the sum of Mr. Millais's tribute. They are both, as regards composition, colour, and expression, thoroughly admirable. In a portrait of Mr. John Kelk, the contractor of world-wide celebrity, nothing has been left undone by the painter to secure dignity, simplicity, and symmetry in his work; and in these ends he has undeniably succeeded without any apparent effort or straining after effect. Still more meritorious is a majestic full-length portrait of the Marchioness of Huntley. Herein Mr. Millais absolutely revels in his power of reproducing feminine delicacy and grace. The Marchioness's countenance is in itself a poem, and the surroundings form a perfect partere of brilliant and harmonious colour. But there is nothing else, in any of these six conspicuous works, for which we can conscientiously praise Mr. Millais; nor can we hesitate any longer in bringing against him that indictment to which we conceive him to be clearly amenable. The charge is comprised in a single count. Technically speaking he does not improve in his painting. Either it must be that his hand or his eye have grown wearied of incessant survey and continuous manipulation, or hurry to get his work done has become with him a confirmed habit. We incline to the latter belief; for there are passages in the "Widow's Mite" and the portrait of Lady Huntley which would seem, by their extreme precision and truth of touch, to argue that Mr. Millais has lost nothing of his old manual cunning, and that he might still, if he chose to give himself time, produce works equalling in technical merit of execution such pictures as "The Order of Release," "The Huguenot," and the "Black Brunswicker." But the system which he has chosen to adopt seems to be the bestowal of extreme finish on his faces or some salient point of detail, and to leave the rest of his accessories to shift for themselves, apologising for the absence of carefully "made out" work by brilliant dabs of colour. His dabs of colour, viewed from a proper distance, harmonise well enough, and may satisfy the catholic-minded critic that they are intended to represent porcelain vases full of flowers, silken scarves, brocaded dresses, encaustic tiles, fans, gloves, inkstands, jewel caskets, and the like. But the pictures of Mr. John Everett Millais are not intended to be looked upon from great distances, like the palatial ceilings of Tintoretto, or Verrio Giordano, or Sir James Thornhill's misty cupola at St. Paul's. They are meant to decorate modern houses, and to be narrowly scrutinised, day by day, by modern critics. Granting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Millais is as fine a colourist as Paolo Veronese, we cannot forget that the finish in the "Marriage of Cana," a work certainly five times larger than any which Mr. Millais has yet produced, was finished with ten times more elaboration than the English painter has condescended to bestow on any of the works in the Academy Exhibition of 1870. And yet Paul was one of the broadest and most "dashing" of the old masters. Mr. Millais could, if he chose, imitate an anchor, or the model of a ship, with a practical skill which only the late Daniel Maclise would have excelled; yet in the "Raleigh" picture the objects of detail we have named are executed with a sloppy carelessness which, in a painter of Mr. Millais' rank, is absolutely unpardonable. The same objections occur in the library furniture in the portrait of Mr. Kelk, and in many portions of the picture of the Marchioness of Huntley. To accuse a great painter of "scamping" his details is, of course, to lay ourselves open to the charge of judging his work in a hypercritical spirit. To this we answer that Raphael, that Guido, that Correggio, never "scamped" their work, and that Velasquez—the Millais of his day—*did*; and it is, for this very reason, that many of the paintings of the illustrious Spaniard have become at the present day mere daubs of genius, which in many cases must be given over to the ruthless botching of a picture-restorer to be decently presentable in a picture gallery. A like fate has often befallen many of the finest works of Sir Joshua Reynolds—not because he "scamped" his work, but because he played juggler's tricks with his colours. The magnificent picture he painted for the Empress Catherine, the "Birth of Hercules," and which is now in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, has, from the painter's pranks with fatal pigments, gottered, and sloughed, and scaled, and cracked, and "bloomed," until its merits as a work of art are scarcely distinguishable. Mr. Millais should take warning from those examples. He should—unseduced by his